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(54) NEW ASCOFURANONE DERIVATIVE AND BLOOD LIPID -LOWERING AGENT, HYPOGLYCEMIC AGENT, GLYCATION-INHIBITING AGENT AND ANTIOXIDIZING AGENT CONTAINING THE SAME AS ACTIVE INGREDIENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide a new derivative high in water solubility, capable of being orally administered, low in acute toxicity, having excellent hypoglycemic, lipid- lowering, Maillard reactioninhibiting, and antioxidizing actions, and useful as a medicine for preventing and treating diabete and arterial sclerosis. CONSTITUTION: The derivative (salt) of the formula [R1 is -CHO, -COOH; R2 is H, -CH2COOH, -CH2COOR3 (R3 is 1-6C lower alkyl); but a case wherein R1 is -CHO and R2 is H or -CH2COOR3 is excluded]. This derivative is obtained e.g. by reacting ascofuranone sodium salt with methyl bromoacetate in a dimethylformamide solution, adding hydrochloric acid to the reaction product, extracting the reaction mixture with chloroform, dissolving the extracted 4-0methoxycarbonylmethyl ascofuranone in methanol, reacting the solution with a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, adjusting the pH of the solution to 3 with hydrochloric acid, and subsequently extracting the solution with ethyl acetate.

### \* NOTICES \*

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### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] General formula (I)

[Formula 1] 
$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

(As for the inside R1 of a formula, -CHO or -COOH is expressed and R2 expresses a hydrogen atom, - CH2COOH, or formula-CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6 among a formula).) R1 [ however, ] -CHO -- and the case where R2 is a hydrogen atom or -CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6) -- removing -- ASUKO hula non shown -- a derivative or its salt which can be permitted in pharmaceutics

[Claim 2] General formula (I)

[Formula 2] 
$$OH$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

(As for the inside R1 of a formula, -CHO or -COOH is expressed and R2 expresses a hydrogen atom, - CH2COOH, or formula-CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6 among a formula).) R1 [ however, ] -CHO -- and the case where R2 is a hydrogen atom or -CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6) -- removing -- ASUKO hula non shown -- the lipid fall agent in blood which contains a kind as an active principle at least among a derivative and its salt which can be permitted in pharmaceutics

[Claim 3] General formula (I)

[Formula 3] 
$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

(As for the inside R1 of a formula, -CHO or -COOH is expressed and R2 expresses a hydrogen atom, - CH2COOH, or -CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses a carbon-number 1-6 low-grade alkyl group among a formula).) R1 [ however, ] -CHO — and the case where R2 is a hydrogen atom or -CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6) — removing — ASUKO hula non shown — the blood sugar fall agent which contains a kind as an active principle at least among a derivative and its salt which can be permitted in pharmaceutics

[Claim 4] General formula (I)

[Formula 4]

10 10

(As for the inside R1 of a formula, -CHO or -COOH is expressed and R2 expresses a hydrogen atom, -CH2COOH, or formula-CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6 among a formula).) R1 [ however, ] -CHO — and the case where R2 is a hydrogen atom or -CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6) — removing — ASUKO hula non shown — the GURIKEISHON inhibitor which contains a kind as an active principle at least among a derivative and its salt which can be permitted in pharmaceutics [Claim 5] General formula (I)

[Formula 5] 
$$OH$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

(As for the inside R1 of a formula, -CHO or -COOH is expressed and R2 expresses a hydrogen atom, -CH2COOH, or formula-CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6 among a formula).) R1 [however, ]-CHO — and the case where R2 is a hydrogen atom or -CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6) — removing — ASUKO hula non shown — the anti-oxidant which contains a kind as an active principle at least among a derivative or its salt which can be permitted in pharmaceutics

[Translation done.]

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# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the lipid fall agent in blood which makes a kind an active principle at least among the new ASUKO hula non derivative shown by the following general formula (I) or its salt which can be permitted in medicine study, and these compounds, a blood sugar fall agent, a GURIKEISHON inhibitor, and an anti-oxidant.

[0002]

[Formula 6] 
$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$   $CH_3$ 

(As for the inside R1 of a formula, -CHO or -COOH is expressed and R2 expresses a hydrogen atom, - CH2COOH, or formula-CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6 among a formula).) However, R1 is -CHO and the case where R2 is a hydrogen atom or -CH2COOR3 (R3 expresses the low-grade alkyl group of a carbon number 1-6) is removed. [0003]

[Description of the Prior Art] The ASUKO hula non R1 of the above-mentioned general formula (I) is shown by CHO, and R2 is indicated to be by H is Mold Ascochyta by this invention person. visiae It is isolated from the inside of the biomass of Libert (refer to JP,48-91278,A), and the antitumor activity is already reported (refer to JP,63-61929,B).

[0004] The ASUKO hula non derivative whose R2 R1 in the above-mentioned general formula is an acyl group in -CHO is indicated by the British patent No. 1,498,334 specification, and it is indicated that the derivative concerned has a blood-pressure descent operation.

[0005] The ASUKO hula non derivative whose R2 R1 in the above-mentioned general formula is OH in a hydrogen atom is indicated by JP,4-28705,B, and it is taught to it that it is useful as intermediate field for compounding ASUKO hula non.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] this invention person reported having the blood sugar fall operation excellent in ASUKO hula non and some ASUKO hula non derivatives, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly about the new usefulness as a medicine of ASUKO hula non (Japanese Patent Application No. No. 18904 [ five to ]). However, it is scarce water—soluble, and if these compounds are prescribed for the patient in (1) (2) to which blood drug concentration cannot rise easily if a medicine is prescribed for the patient in taking orally taking orally, it is difficult compounds to oxidize to the carboxylic acid which corresponds the aldehyde group of the 1st place by the being [ it / very unstable ] and organic chemistry—method by esterase to the (3) usual oxidizer which ester combination decomposes easily in an intestinal tract.

[Means for Solving the Problem] By carrying out the alkali treatment of whether R2 carries out esterase processing of the compound shown by -CH2COOR3 beforehand, the compound of -CH2COOH was obtained easily and the effect which was excellent in a blood sugar fall, a lipid fall, and Maillard-reaction inhibitory action compared with the existing matter was accepted. moreover, a group which agitates or is known as (2) oxidative bacteria fixed time with the grinding object of ASUKO hula non and its derivative (1) animal liver — if it is made to oxidize by bacteria, for example, a Pseudomonas group, or the Acetobacter group, the CHO basis of the 1st place is convertible into a COOH basis Thus, water solubility increases the compound with which the 1st obtained place oxidized to COOH, by internal use, blood drug concentration rises and bioavailability (bioavailability) increases it. Moreover, the acute toxicity by internal use fell to 1/2-1/4.

[0008] Each purpose compound of this invention obtained by the above method has the blood sugar fall excellent in the new compound, a lipid fall, Maillard-reaction prevention, and an antioxidation operation, and found out that it was useful as a drug.

[0009] this invention was made based on such knowledge, and offers the lipid fall agent in blood which contains a

kind as an active principle at least among the ASUKO hula non derivative shown by the above-mentioned general formula (I), its salt permitted in pharmaceutics, and such a compound, a blood sugar fall agent, a GURIKEISHON inhibitor, and an anti-oxidant.

[0010] In various disorders, such as kidney disease, a digestive system disorder, a circulatory-system disorder, and skin disease, the anti-oxidant of this invention is widely applicable in order to prevent the oxidation. [0011] In the case of ten to 200 mg per one adult day person, and internal use, in the case of 60 to 5000 mg, and a suppository, each medicinal dosage concerning this invention can attain the purpose by 100 to 2000 mg, when it is injection although it changes with the kind of symptoms, and symptoms for example. Although the compound of this invention may be used independently, it is desirable to manufacture medicine as dosage forms which usually neutralize with alkali, dissolve in water, or are mixed as suspension, an excipient, or other adjuvants, and are suitable for parenteral administration and internal use. As a desirable tablet, the injection, powder material, a granule, a tablet, a sugar-coated pill, a round tablet, a capsule, a suppository, etc. are raised, for example. As an excipient or an adjuvant, these tablets use two or more sorts of such mixture etc. for a lactose, a sucrose, various starch, grape sugar, a cellulose, a methyl cellulose, a carboxymethyl cellulose, a magnesium stearate, a lauryl sulfuric acid, talc, vegetable oil, and a lecithin row, and are manufactured by the conventional method. [0012] A typical compound is shown below among the compounds of this invention shown by the general formula (I).

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A compound number R1 R2 R3 1 CHO CH2COOH - 2 COOH CH2COOR3 CH3 3 COOH CH2COOH - 4 COOH H R2 by COOH in addition to the Still More Nearly Above-mentioned Compound - As a Compound of CH2COOR3 [R1] R3 can mention compounds, such as C2H5, n-C3H7, i-C3H7, n-C4H9, s-C4H9, i-C4H9, t-C4H9, n-C5H11,

[0014] Although this invention is explained in detail based on an example below, these do not limit this invention at all.

[Example 1] ASUKO hula non 10.08g was dissolved in dimethylformamide 120ml, and 0.8g of sodium hydrides was added little by little to this 60%. Bromoacetic acid methyl-ester 6g was added to the solution of the obtained sodium salt. After carrying out overnight neglect, 0.08g [ of sodium hydrides ] and bromoacetic acid methyl-ester 0.6g was added to the room temperature 60 more%. Vacuum concentration was carried out after carrying out overnight neglect. 400ml [ of hydrochloric acids ] and chloroform 400ml was added to the oily matter which remained 1%, and it agitated in the separating funnel, and the chloroform layer was isolated preparatively and concentration hardening by drying was carried out. When a methanol is added to the oily matter which remained and overnight neglect is carried out, it is 4-0-methoxycarbonylmethyl. 7.6g of crystals of ascofuranone (AF-

[0016] Obtained 4-0-methoxycarbonylmethyl ascofuranone 2g was dissolved in the 80ml methanol, and it was made to react at a room temperature in addition to the solution mixed with 30ml of 1-N sodium hydroxides 130ml of water. In after [ 30 minutes ] ethyl ether, cooling, after washing, it was referred to as pH 3 with 2Nhydrochloric acid, and ethyl acetate extracted 3 times. When concentration hardening by drying of the ethylacetate layer is carried out after dehydration in anhydrous sodium sulfate after washing with saturation brine, it is 4-0-carboxymethyl. 1.4g of crystals of ascofuranone (the compound of the compound number 1, AF-M) was

[0017] The NMR analytical data of the compound (AF-M) of the compound number 1 are shown below. [0018] NMR delta(CDCl3): -- 12.51 (1H, s) and 10.27 (1H, s) -- 5.51 (1H, t, J= 7.0Hz) 5.08 (1H, t, J= 6.2Hz), 4.65 (1H, dJ=15.8Hz), 4.64 (1H, m), 4.59 (1H, d, J= 15.8Hz), 3.46 (2H, d J=7.0Hz) 2.64 (3H, s), 2.49 (1H, dd, J= 18.3Hz, 6.6Hz) 2.44 (1H, dd, J= 18.3Hz, 10.1Hz), 2.18 (2H, m), 2.05 (2H, t J=7.0), 1.77 (3H, s), 1.62 (3H, s), 1.31 (3H, s), 1.25 (3H, s)

[0019]

[Example 2] Pseudomonas which carried out overnight cultivation at 28 degrees C 2% at the grape sugar addition bouillon culture medium at 2% grape sugar, 0.1% yeast extract, 0.2% peptone, 0.1% ammonium chloride, 0.05% phosphoric-acid-1-potash, 0.02% magnesium sulfate, and 10l. of cultivation culture media which consist of a calcium carbonate 0.5% ovalis 200ml was inoculated. The aeration spinner culture of the cultivation was carried out at the temperature of 28 degrees C. ascofuranone dissolved in Tween80 15 hours after 20g was added and cultivation was continued further. Cultivation was terminated two days after, the sulfuric acid was added to the culture filtrate obtained by dissociating with the centrifugal separator, and it adjusted to pH 3. Next, 5l. of ethyl acetate was added and churning extraction was carried out. Vacuum concentration was carried out, after separating the ethyl-acetate layer and dehydrating in anhydrous sodium sulfate. The matter of the compound number 4 was obtained by carrying out concentration hardening by drying of the fraction which performed the benzene silica gel column chromatography and was eluted in the benzene-acetone (3:1) mixture in the obtained

[0020] The NMR analytical data of the compound of the compound number 4 are shown below. [0021] NMR delta(CDCl3): -- 9.66 (1H, s) and 5.43 (1H, brt) -- 5.13 (1H, brt) 4.46 (1H, t J=8.3Hz), 3.30 (2H, d J=6.4Hz), 2.53 (3H, s), 2.36 (2H, m), 1.90-2.15 (4H, m), 1.74 (3H, s), 1.54 (3H, s), 1.11 (3H, s), 1.14 (3H, s)

[Example 3] It is ASUKO hula (non AF) 4-0-methoxy carbonylmethyl to the ddY mouse of one groups [ eight ]. ASUKO hula non (AF-3913), internal use of 4-0-carboxymethyl ASUKO hula non (AF-M) was carried out for

8mg [/kg ] seven days, and the effect given to the cholesterol in blood and the neutral fat in blood was examined. The result was shown in Table 1.
[0023]

[Table 1]

マウスにおける血中コレステロール、中性脂肪値

	,		
j		コレステロール	中性脂肪
	n	(mg/d1)	(mg/d1)
<b>郑照群</b>	8	116±10	199±13
AF	8	113±9	159±10
		ns	-20% *
AF-3913	8	98±8	146±12
		-16 <b>% *</b>	-27 <b>% *</b> *
AF-W	8	95±8	138±11
		-18% **	-31 <b>% ≭</b> *

平均 生標準誤差 \* p < 0.05 \* \* p < 0.01

Although the cholesterol in blood of an AF-M medication group and the neutral-fat value fell intentionally compared with the control group, the decreasing rate was large compared with other two samples. [0024]

[Example 4] The glucose of 200mM(s) is added to a 25mg [/ml ] cow serum albumin, and they are ASUKO hula non (AF) and its derivative (adding-water degradation product FUROSHIN of the keto amine which added at 40, 200, and a 1000 or 5000microg [/ml ] rate, cultivated AF-3913.AF-M for 37 degrees C and 14 days, and generated it was measured by the high performance chromatography.). The result was shown in Table 2. [0025]

[Table 2]

フロシン生成に対する効果

	阻害率	(%)			
μΜ	5000	1000	200	40	
AF	22	20	5	0	
AF-3913	23	19	6	0	
AF-M	35	27	10	0	

In AF-M addition, as compared with the case of other two samples, the rate of FUROSHIN generation prevention showed the high price.

[0026]

[Example 5] 1000, 500, and the pentosidine that did 100 or 20microM addition of, cultivated 37 degrees C for eight days, and was generated were measured for ASUKO hula non (AF) and its derivative (AF-3913.AF-M) by the high performance chromatography to the reaction mixture containing the ribose of 10mM(s), an arginine, and a lysine. The result was shown in Table 3. [0027]

[Table 3]

ペントシジン生成に対する効果

阻害率 (%)					
μM	1000	500	100	20	
AF	100	85	60	25	
AF-3913	100	88	65	28	
AF-H	100	95	77	38	

In AF-M addition, as compared with the case of other two samples, the rate of pentosidine generation prevention showed the high price.

[0028]

[Example 6] Ascorbic-acid 100microM and 25micro of ferric chlorides M were added to the rat liver mitochondrion, and 37 degrees C of effects of AF-3913 and AF-M over the peroxylipid cultivated and generated were examined for 1 hour. The result was shown in Table 4.

[0029] [Table 4]

過酸化脂質生成に対する効果

	μg/m1	過酸化脂質 ng/ml
対照		62. 1±1. 1
AF-3931	1000	9.6±0.6 -80.0% **
	100	47.2±1.8 -9.2% *
	10	55. 1±2. 4 ns
AF-N	1000	13. 4±1. 1 -74. 8% **
,	100	36. 7±2. 3 -30. 9% **
	10	45. 8±0. 8 -13. 8% *

平均士標準誤差 \*p<0.05 \*\*<0.01

Although both compounds suppressed generation of peroxylipid, AF-M was more effective at low concentration as compared with AF-3913.

[0030]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the new ASUKO hula non derivative shown by the above-mentioned formula (I) or its salt which can be permitted in medicine study shows the outstanding lipid fall operation in blood, a blood sugar fall operation, GURIKEISHON inhibitory action, and an anti-oxidization operation, it is very useful as prevention of diabetes, arteriosclerosis, etc., and a therapeutic drug.

[Translation done.]

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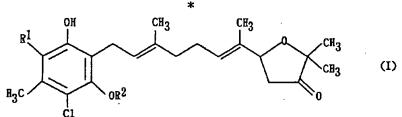
(54) 【発明の名称】 新規なアスコフラノン誘導体並びにそれらを有効成分とする血中脂質低下剤、血糖低下剤、グリケイション阻害剤及び抗酸化剤

(57)【要約】

(# j

\*【化1】

【構成】一般式 (I)



(式中 $R^1$ は-CHO又は-COOHを表し、 $R^2$ は水素原子、 $-CH_2COOH$ 又は式 $-CH_2COOR^3$ (式中、 $R^3$ は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す)を表す。但し、 $R^1$ が-CHOでかつ $R^2$ が水素原子又は-CH $_2COOR^3$ ( $R^3$ は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す)である場合を除く)で示されるアスコフラノン誘※

※導体又はその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩。

【効果】 上記式(I)で示される化合物及びその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩は優れた血中脂質低下作用、血糖低下作用、グリケイション阻害作用及び抗酸化作用を示すので、糖尿病、動脈硬化症等の予防、治療薬として極めて有用である。

【特許請求の範囲】

 $\left( \left( \cdot \right) \right)$ 

\*【化1】

【請求項1】一般式(I)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{R}^1 \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \text{C1} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{OR}^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{C} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{C} \end{array}$$

(式中R1は-CHO又は-COOHを表し、R2は水素 原子、-CH2COOH又は式-CH2COOR3(式 中、R3は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す)を表 す。但し、R<sup>1</sup>が-CHOでかつR<sup>2</sup>が水素原子又は-C H<sub>2</sub>COOR<sup>3</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を ※

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※表す)である場合を除く)で示されるアスコフラノン誘 10 道体又はその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩。

2

【請求項2】一般式(I)

[化2]

(式中R¹は-CHO又は-COOHを表し、R²は水素 20★表す)である場合を除く)で示されるアスコフラノン誘 原子、-CH2COOH又は式-CH2COOR3(式 中、R3は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す)を表 す。但し、R<sup>1</sup>が-CHOでかつR<sup>2</sup>が水素原子又は-C H<sub>2</sub>COOR<sup>3</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を ★

導体及びその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩のうち少なくとも 一種を有効成分として含有する血中脂質低下剤。

【請求項3】一般式(I)

[化3]

(式中R<sup>1</sup>は-CHO又は-COOHを表し、R<sup>2</sup>は水素 原子、-CH2COOH又は-CH2COOR3(式中、 R3は炭素数1-6低級アルキル基を表す)を表す。但 し、R<sup>1</sup>が-CHOでかつR<sup>2</sup>が水素原子又は-CH<sub>2</sub>C OOR<sup>3</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す) ☆ ☆である場合を除く)で示されるアスコフラノン誘導体及 びその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩のうち少なくとも一種を 有効成分として含有する血糖低下剤。

【請求項4】一般式(I)

【化4】

$$\mathbb{R}^{1}$$

$$\mathbb{C}^{1}$$

(式中R<sup>1</sup>は-CHO又は-COOHを表し、R<sup>2</sup>は水素 原子、-CH2COOH又は式-CH2COOR3(式 中、R3は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す)を表 す。但し、R<sup>1</sup>がーCHOでかつR<sup>2</sup>が水素原子又はーC H<sub>2</sub>COOR<sup>3</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を ◆ ◆表す)である場合を除く)で示されるアスコフラノン誘 導体及びその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩のうち少なくとも 一種を有効成分として含有するグリケイション阻害剤。 【請求項5】一般式(I)

【化5】

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \text{R}^1 \\ \text{H}_3 \text{C} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text$$

(式中R1は-CHO又は-COOHを表し、R2は水素 原子、-CH2COOH又は式-CH2COOR3(式 中、R<sup>3</sup>は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す)を表 H<sub>2</sub>COOR<sup>3</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を 表す)である場合を除く)で示されるアスコフラノン誘 導体又はその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩のうち少なくとも 一種を有効成分として含有する抗酸化剤。

# 【発明の詳細な説明】

(0,1)

CH<sub>3</sub> CH3 CH3 СНЗ **(I)**  $0R^2$ 

(式中R1は-CHO又は-COOHを表し、R2は水素 原子、-CH2COOH又は式-CH2COOR3(式 中、R3は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を表す)を表 す。但し、R<sup>1</sup>がーCHOでかつR<sup>2</sup>が水素原子又はーC H<sub>2</sub>COOR<sup>3</sup> (R<sup>3</sup>は炭素数1-6の低級アルキル基を 表す) である場合を除く)。

# [0003]

【従来の技術】上記一般式(I)のR<sup>1</sup>がCHO、R<sup>2</sup>が Hで示されるアスコフラノンは本発明者によって糸状菌 30 Ascochyta visiae Libertの菌 体中より単離されたものであり(特開昭48-9127 8号公報参照)、その抗腫瘍活性はすでに報告されてい る(特公昭63-61929号公報参照)。

【0004】英国特許第1,498,334号明細書に は、上記一般式におけるR1が-CHOでR2がアシル基 であるアスコフラノン誘導体が記載されており、当該誘 導体が血圧降下作用を有することが開示されている。

【0005】特公平4-28705号公報には、上記一 般式におけるR<sup>1</sup>が水素原子でR<sup>2</sup>がOHであるアスコフ 40 ラノン誘導体等が記載されており、アスコフラノンを合 成するための中間体として有用であることが教示されて いる。

## [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明者はアスコフラ ノンの薬剤としての新たな有用性について鋭意研究を重 ねた結果、アスコフラノン並びに一部のアスコフラノン 誘導体が優れた血糖低下作用を有することを報告した。 (特願平5-18904号)。しかし、これらの化合物 は、(1)水溶性に乏しく、経口的に投与すると血中濃※50

\* [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は下記一般式(I)で示さ れる新規なアスコフラノン誘導体又はその薬剤学的に許 す。但し、 $R^1$ が-CHOでかつ $R^2$ が水素原子又は-C-10 容し得る塩並びにこれらの化合物のうち少なくとも一種 を有効成分とする血中脂質低下剤、血糖低下剤、グリケ イション阻害剤及び抗酸化剤に関する。

> [0002] 【化6】

※度は上昇しにくい、(2)経口的に投与すると腸管内に おいてエステラーゼによって、容易にエステル結合が分 解する、(3)通常の酸化剤に対して非常に不安定で有 機化学的な方法では1位のアルデヒド基を相当するカル ボン酸に酸化することは困難である。

### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】 R<sup>2</sup>が-CH<sub>2</sub>COOR<sup>3</sup> で示される化合物をあらかじめエステラーゼ処理するか アルカリ処理することによって、容易に一CH2COO Hの化合物が得られ、血糖低下、脂質低下、メイラード 反応阻害作用に既存の物質に比べて、優れた効果が認め られた。また、アスコフラノン並びにその誘導体(1) 動物肝臓の摩砕物とともに一定時間、撹拌するか(2) 酸化細菌として知られる一群の細菌、例えば、Pseu domonas属あるいはAcetobacter属に よって酸化させれば、1位のCHO基をCOOH基に転 換することができる。このようにして得られた1位がC 〇〇Hに酸化された化合物は水溶性が増加し、経口投与 によって血中濃度は上昇し、パイオアベイラビリティー (bioavailability) が増加する。ま た、経口投与による急性毒性は1/2-1/4に低下し た。

【0008】以上の方法によって得られた本発明の目的 化合物は、いずれも新規化合物で優れた血糖低下、脂質 低下、メイラード反応阻害、抗酸化作用を有し、医薬品 として有用であることを見い出した。

【0009】 本発明はこのような知見に基づいてなされ たもので、上記一般式(I)で示されるアスコフラノン 誘導体及びその薬剤学的に許容される塩、並びにこのよ

うな化合物のうち、少なくとも一種を有効成分として含 有する血中脂質低下剤、血糖低下剤、グリケイション阻 害剤及び抗酸化剤を提供する。

【0010】本発明の抗酸化剤は、腎疾患、消化器系疾 患、循環器系疾患、皮膚疾患等の各種疾患において、酸 化作用を防止する目的で広く適用することができる。

【0011】本発明に係る各医薬の用量は病態の種類、 症状によって異なるが例えば、注射の場合は成人一日一 人当たり10-200mg、経口投与の場合には60-5000mg、座薬の場合には100-2000mgで 10 目的を達成することができる。本発明の化合物は単独で 用いてもよいが、通常はアルカリで中和して水に溶解し たり、懸濁液、賦形剤又はその他の補助剤として混合し\*

\* て非経口投与及び経口投与に適する剤形として製剤する ことが好ましい。好ましい製剤としては、例えば、注射 剤、粉剤、顆粒剤、錠剤、糖衣錠、丸錠、カプセル剤、 座剤等が上げられる。これらの製剤は常法により、例え ば賦形剤または補助剤として、乳糖、蔗糖、種々の澱 粉、ぶどう糖、セルロース、メチルセルロース、カルボ キシメチルセルロース、ステアリン酸マグネシウム、ラ ウリル硫酸、タルク、植物油、レシチンならびにこれら の2種以上の混合物等を用いて製造される。

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【0012】一般式(I)で示される本発明の化合物の うち、代表的な化合物を以下に示す。

[0013]

化合物番号	R¹	R²	R³
1	CHO	CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	_
2	соон	CH <sub>2</sub> COOR <sup>3</sup>	СНз
3	соон	CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	_
4	соон	H	_

なお、上記の化合物以外に、R<sup>1</sup>がCOOHでR<sup>2</sup>がCH 2COOR3の化合物としては、R3がC2H5、n-C3H 20 7,  $i-C_3H_7$ ,  $n-C_4H_9$ ,  $s-C_4H_9$ ,  $i-C_4H_9$  $_{4}$ He,  $_{t}$  -C<sub>4</sub>He,  $_{n}$  -C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>,  $_{i}$  -C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>,  $_{n}$  -C вН13などの化合物を挙げることができる。

【0014】以下に本発明を実施例に基づいて詳細に説 明するが、これらは本発明を何ら限定するものではな

[0015]

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【実施例1】アスコフラノン10.08gをジメチルホ ルムアミド120mlに溶解し、これに60%水素化ナ トリウム0.8gを少しずつ加えた。得られたナトリウ 30 ム塩の溶液にプロム酢酸メチルエステル6gを加えた。 室温に一夜放置した後、さらに60%水素化ナトリウム 0.08g及びブロム酢酸メチルエステル0.6gを加 えた。一夜放置した後、減圧濃縮した。残った油状物に 1%塩酸400ml及びクロロホルム400mlを加え て分液ロートにて撹拌し、クロロホルム層を分取し濃縮 乾固した。残った油状物にメタノールを加えて一夜放置 すると4-0-methoxycarbonylmet hyl ascofuranone (AF-3913) の結晶7.6gが折出した。

【0016】得られた4-0-methoxycarb onylmethyl ascofuranone 2 gを80mlのメタノールに溶解して、1N水酸化ナト リウム30m1と水130m1混合した溶液に加え、室 温にて反応させた。30分後エチルエーテルにて洗滌 後、冷却しながら2N-塩酸にてpH3とし酢酸エチル にて3回抽出した。酢酸エチル層を飽和食塩水にて洗滌 後、無水硫酸ナトリウムにて脱水後、濃縮乾固すると4 -0-carboxymethyl ascofura none(化合物番号1の化合物,AF-M)の結晶 ※50

※1.4gが得られた。

【0017】化合物番号1の化合物(AF-M)のNM R分析データを以下に示す。

[0018] NMR  $\delta$  (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):12.51 (1H, s), 10.27 (1H, s), 5.51 (1 H, t, J = 7.0Hz), 5.08 (1H, t, J =6. 2Hz), 4. 65 (1H, dJ=15. 8H z), 4.64 (1H, m), 4.59 (1H, d, J =15.8Hz), 3.46 (2H, d J=7.0H z), 2.64 (3H, s), 2.49 (1H, dd, J=18.3Hz, 6.56Hz), 2.44 (1H, d d, J=18.3Hz, 10.1Hz), 2.18 (2 H, m), 2.05 (2H, t J=7.0), 1.7 7 (3H, s), 1.62 (3H, s), 1.31 (3 H, s), 1. 25 (3H, s)

[0019]

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【実施例2】2%ぶどう糖、O.1%酵母エキス、O. 2%ペプトン、0.1%塩化アンモニウム、0.05% リン酸-1-カリ、0.02%硫酸マグネシウム、0. 5%炭酸カルシウムからなる培養培地101に2%ぶど う糖添加肉汁培地に28℃で一夜培養したPseudo monas ovalis 200mlを接種した。培 養は温度28℃で通気撹拌培養した。15時間後にTw een80に溶解したascofuranone 20 gを添加し、さらに培養を継続した。2日後に培養を終 了させ、遠心分離機にて分離して得られた培養濾液に硫 酸を加えてpH3に調節した。次に酢酸エチル51を加 えて撹拌抽出した。酢酸エチル層を分離し、無水硫酸ナ トリウムにて脱水した後、減圧濃縮した。得られた油状 物をベンゼン・シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーを 行い、ベンゼン-アセトン(3:1)混液で溶出した画 分を濃縮乾固することによって化合物番号4の物質を得 7

た。

【0020】化合物番号4の化合物のNMR分析データを以下に示す。

[0021] NMR & (CDC1s): 9.66 (1 H, s), 5.43 (1H, brt), 5.13 (1 H, brt), 4.46 (1H, t J=8.3H z), 3.30 (2H, d J=6.4Hz), 2.5 3 (3H, s), 2.36 (2H, m), 1.90-2.15 (4H, m), 1.74 (3H, s), 1.5 4 (3H, s), 1.11 (3H, s), 1.14 (3 10 H, s)

[0022]

[0023]

【表1】

マウスにおける血中コレステロール、中性脂肪値

	マッスにおける皿中コレステロール、中性脂肪酸				
		コレステロール	中性脂肪		
	n	(mg/d1)	(mg/d1)		
対照群	8	116±10	199±13		
AF	8	113±9	159±10		
		ns	-20 <b>%</b> *		
AF-3913	8	98±8	146±12		
		-16 <b>%</b> *	-27% **		
AF-M	8	95±8-	138±11		
		-18% **	-31% **		

平均土標準誤差 \*p<0.05 \*\*p<0.01

AF-M投与群の血中コレステロール、中性脂肪値は対 照群に比べて有意に低下したが、その低下率は他の2検 体に比べて大きかった。

[0024]

【実施例4】25mg/mlの牛血清アルブミンに20 0mMのグルコースを加え、アスコフラノン(AF)並 びにその誘導体(AF-3913.AF-Mを40,2 40 00,1000,5000μg/mlの割合で添加し、 37℃、14日間培養し、生成したケトアミンの加水分 解産物フロシンを高速液体クロマトグラフィーで測定し た。結果は表2に示した。

[0025]

【表2】

フロシン生成に対する効果

	阻害率	(%)		
μΜ	5000	1000	200	40
AF	22	20	5	0
AF-3913	23	19	6	0
AF-M	35	27	10	0

AF-M添加は他の2検体の場合に比較して、フロシン 生成阻害率は高値を示した。

[0026]

【実施例5】10 m M のリボース、アルギニン、リジンを含む反応液にアスコフラノン (AF) 並びにその誘導体 (AF-3913. AF-M) を1000, 500, 100, 20  $\mu$  M 添加して37 C 8 日間培養し、生成したペントシジンを高速液体クロマトグラフィーで測定した。結果は表3 に示した。

[0027]

【表3】

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ペントシジン生成に対する効果

	阻害率(%)				
μМ	1000	500	100	20	
AF	100	85	60	25	-
AF-3913	100	88	65	28	
AF-W	100	95	77	38	

AF-M添加は他の2検体の場合に比較して、ペントシジン生成阻害率は高値を示した。

[0028]

【実施例6】ラット肝臓ミトコンドリアにアスコルビン酸100.μM、塩化第二鉄25μMを加え、37℃、1時間、培養し、生成する過酸化脂質に対するAF-3913とAF-Mの効果を検討した。結果は表4に示した。

[0029]

【表4】

過酸化脂質生成に対する効果

	μg/m1	過酸化脂質 ng/ml
対照		62. 1±1. 1
AF-3931	1000	9.6±0.6 -80.0% **
	100	47. 2±1. 8 -9. 2% *
·	10	55. 1±2. 4 ns
AF-N	1000	13. 4±1. 1 -74. 8% **
	100	36. 7±2. 3 −30. 9 <b>%</b> ★ <b>*</b>
	10	45. 8±0. 8 -13. 8% *

平均±標準誤差 \*p<0.05 \*\*<0.01 両化合物ともに過酸化脂質の生成を抑制したが、AF-MはAF-3913に比較してより低濃度で有効であっ た。

50 [0030]

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【発明の効果】上記式(I)で示される新規なアスコフラノン誘導体又はその薬剤学的に許容し得る塩は、優れた血中脂質低下作用、血糖低下作用、グリケイション阻

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害作用及び抗酸化作用を示すので、糖尿病、動脈硬化症 等の予防、治療薬として極めて有用である。

フロントページの続き

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